

CHAPTER-4 | The Colonial Era in India**QUIZ
PART-05**

1. The permanent revenue settlement in Bengal led to:
- A. Reduced taxation
 - B. Increased burden on peasants
 - C. Free land distribution
 - D. Complete abolition of taxes (B)

Explanation: The British fixed high revenue demands, forcing peasants to pay even during crop failures, leading to hardship and poverty.

2. Who benefited the most from British revenue policies?
- A. Peasants
 - B. Zamindars and British traders
 - C. Local artisans only
 - D. Mughal officials (B)

Explanation: Zamindars and Company officials profited from taxes, while peasants suffered economically.

3. Forced indigo cultivation caused:
- A. Economic prosperity for all
 - B. Peasant unrest and revolts
 - C. Reduction in taxes
 - D. Improvement in farming techniques (B)

Explanation: Peasants were compelled to grow indigo for low payment, which led to uprisings and resentment against colonial authority.

4. Which famine worsened due to British revenue extraction?
- A. Deccan Famine
 - B. Bengal Famine of 1770
 - C. Madras Famine
 - D. Orissa Famine (B)

Explanation: Excessive taxation during poor harvests contributed significantly to the 1770 Bengal famine, killing millions.

5. The Company's monopoly affected:
- A. Trade in textiles, salt, and spices
 - B. Agriculture only
 - C. Only naval trade
 - D. Temple donations (A)

Explanation: The British controlled key commodities, restricting competition and directing profits to Europe.

6. What was a social consequence of colonial exploitation in Bengal?
- A. Increased literacy
 - B. Widespread poverty and malnutrition
 - C. Universal prosperity
 - D. Stronger artisan guilds (B)

Explanation: Famine, high taxes, and forced cultivation caused extreme poverty and malnutrition among peasants.

7. The British often prioritized:
- A. Local welfare
 - B. Revenue extraction and profit
 - C. Religious harmony
 - D. Industrialization of India (B)

Explanation: The East India Company prioritized economic gains, often at the expense of local populations' well-being.

8. How did peasants respond to forced cultivation and high taxation?
- A. Accepted without resistance
 - B. Revolts and protests
 - C. Moved to Britain
 - D. Supported the Company (B)

Explanation: Peasants sometimes rebelled, especially in areas heavily affected by indigo cultivation and high revenue demands.

9. Bengal's wealth during colonial rule was largely transferred to:
- A. Local rulers
 - B. Britain
 - C. Neighboring Indian kingdoms
 - D. Mughal treasury (B)

Explanation: Wealth, including revenue and trade profits, was exported to Britain, draining Bengal of resources.

10. The overall effect of "From Paradise to Hell" illustrates:
- A. Economic development under British rule
 - B. Decline of prosperity due to colonial exploitation
 - C. Religious unity
 - D. Increase in local trade autonomy (B)

Explanation: The transition depicts Bengal's decline from a prosperous region to one suffering famine, poverty, and social distress under British policies